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WASHINGTON, D. C. MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

ONE CENT In Washington and Points Suburban Thereof. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA

RUIN IN WAKE OF BRITISH 'SUB' IN RAID IN STRAITS

British Undersea Boat Sinks
Turk Gunboats and
Transports.

WORLD'S EYES ON ITALY

Skirmish Between Patrols Is
First Action in that
Field.

GERMAN ENGAGEMENTS FAIL

Austria Tells of Defeat of Russian
Troops Near Jaroslau
and Kielce.

Fighting in the several theaters of the European war, though violent, was overshadowed yesterday by the entrance of Italy into the struggle. The first clash of the new conflict occurred at Forcellini di Montozzo where an Austrian patrol attempting to cross the border was driven back by Italian Alpine chamois. This action was a mere skirmish when compared to the herculean struggles on the other fronts but it took the center of the spotlight because it signalled a new and important phase of the great international conflict.

In the reports from the various headquarters received last night, reports of German attacks on almost the full length of the western front with extremely violent fighting north of Arras, Austrian claims of Russian defeat near Jaroslau and Kielce, and the repulse of the Russians by German forces along the Baltic littoral, share interest with the allies' defeat of Turkish forces led by Gen. Liman von Sanders on Gallipoli and a spectacular raid lasting more than two weeks by the British submarine E-4 in the Dardanelles.

The daring feat of the E-4 surpasses anything yet accomplished by the English undersea craft. Stealing up the Dardanelles Straits into the sea of Marmara, in the last days of April, the submarine on April 29 sank a Turkish gunboat and a transport. Waiting four days before striking again, on May 3 it sank another gunboat in the Marmara Sea. Again after a week of waiting it pounced upon and sank a transport loaded with troops. Three days later it threatened a steamer which was forced to run aground to escape the raider. Still undiscovered and, as far as the British admiralty report states, unharmed, the E-4 successfully negotiated the straits on May 18 and returned to its base.

Paris reports that the German commander, Gen. Liman von Sanders, personally led two divisions of Turkish troops against the British forces near Kaba Tepe, on the west coast of the Gallipoli peninsula. The attack was made with furious energy, but was completely repulsed with heavy losses to the Turks.

French Report Advance.

Between the sea and Arras, on the western front the Germans during Saturday night attacked north of Ypres and east of the Yser canal, but were repulsed. They attacked to the northeast and southeast of Notre Dame de Lorette, but the attacks were broken up before they reached their height. The French, countering, advanced several hundred yards, driving the Germans before them and capturing a number of German prisoners.

Driving against the French positions at Neuville, the Germans succeeded in reaching an advance trench, but were immediately repulsed. Following up the retreating attackers, the French advanced until they were masters of several German trenches.

In the Argonne, likewise, German attacks, delivered to the accompaniment of high explosives were met by shell fire and hand grenades and broken up. The French report states that the repulse of the Germans was complete.

Tide in Kaiser's Favor.

The British, on their part of the line are reported to have made a fresh advance. The German report states that heavy fighting is proceeding at Givenchy, with the tide of battle in favor of the Kaiser's forces. It adds that French attacks along the Bethune-Lens road were repulsed and that fresh German gas has been made south of Neuville.

APOLOGIZES TO ROUMANIA.

Austria Expresses Regret for Wounding of Soldiers.

British Cabinet Taking Form Is London Report

Balfour to Be First Lord of Admiralty—Lord Lansdowne to Have Seat—McKenna to Stay.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, May 23.—Progress in drawing up the new coalition ministry has been slow during the week-end, for the Unionist leaders are still undecided as to how the chief offices at their disposal shall be filled. Several matters, however, have been definitely settled. First, it is now agreed that Mr. Balfour is to be first lord of the admiralty.

Lord Lansdowne early last week expressed the view that for him to take up office again would be too great a strain upon his health. But he has reconsidered his decision and will now enter the ministry.

Mr. McKenna will stay at the home office.

It is not expected that the India office will be offered either to Lord Curzon or Mr. Churchill. The report that Arthur Henderson will be president of the local government board is premature. It is not unlikely appointment to this office might be offered Sir John Simon.

Mr. Runciman to remain at the board of trade. McKinnon is expected to remain at the Scottish office. Sir Edward Carson probably will be in the government, and F. E. Smith may be attorney general. It is again thought the post of munitions minister should be a great office with a seat in the cabinet. The idea has been revived that Lloyd George might take this office, but the balance of probability is that he will stay at the treasury as the financial war despatch.

DROPS DEAD ON WAY TO EVENING SERVICES

Robert Trouland, 75, Worker in Postal Service, Is Victim of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Robert Trouland, 75, of 441 Massachusetts avenue northwest, died at Emergency Hospital shortly after midnight from what surgeons believe to have been cerebral hemorrhage. The aged man was going to church before 8 o'clock last night and had reached Ninth and K streets northwest when he fell.

He was picked up, placed in an auto, and driven to the hospital by Abraham Jacoby, of 1430 U street northwest. Trouland did not regain consciousness. Coroner Nevitt may make an investigation this morning before permitting delivery of the body into custody of relatives.

Trouland is survived by eight children. His wife died some years ago. He had been employed in the Postoffice Department for forty years. Of late years Trouland had worked in the postal service at Union Station.

FLEET COVERING WIDE AREA IN MANEUVERS

Vessel Returning from British Port Sights U. S. Ships 400 Miles from Coast.

New York, May 23.—The demand for aircraft in France is increasing," declared T. C. Macaulay, an American aviator who spent two months with the French army, on his return today aboard the Adriatic. "While the results achieved have not been as inspiring, yet I predict that the work will soon be done by airplanes."

TO FORM FOOD TRUST.

Switzerland Takes Steps to Secure Food and Other Materials.

TELLS HOW BIG GUN ROCKED CITY

Newspaper Man Loses Secret of Bombardment of Dunkirk.

SHELLS HURLED BY GAS

Victims' Bones Driven Into Wood When Giant Projectiles Burst. London Papers Refused Story.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, May 23.—A thrilling story of the havoc wrought in Dunkirk by the huge German gun that shelled the town from a point twenty-eight miles away was told today by John P. Brady, a Chicago newspaper man who returned on the White Star liner Adriatic.

Brady was in Dunkirk during the second bombardment with John Borden, the Chicago millionaire and member of the New York Yacht Club. Both had been acting as chauffeurs of hospital supply trucks attached to the hospital established by Mr. Borden's sister, Mrs. Mary Borden Turner.

"There were two bombardments," said Mr. Brady today. "The first on April 22 and 23, and the second April 29 and 30. We were in Dunkirk when the second bombardment commenced at 1:30 o'clock on the 29th. It lasted that day until 2:30 p. m. Twenty shells with a diameter of nineteen and a half inches were hurled into the town.

All Within Mile Fell.

"The first shell struck close to the arsenal at which the Germans were aiming. It killed twenty soldiers and one woman. Wherever a shell struck it made a tremendous hole, and all fell within an area of a square mile. The vacuum caused by the exploding of the shell was so strong it literally sucked up any one in the vicinity and threw them to the ground.

Submarines in Flight.

"One shell struck the Casino, killing several. I afterward went into this building, and the effect of the explosion had been so tremendous that the bones of one victim had been driven into the wood-work.

Gun Twenty-eight Miles Away.

"The gun was situated twenty-eight miles away, just beyond Dixmude. It was apparently fired from a concrete base, which, according to military men, had not thoroughly set. The charge used to hurl the projectiles over this tremendous distance was some form of highly explosive gas. In all about 300 were either killed or wounded as a result of this bombardment. The military authorities enjoined strict silence and refused to allow any details to be printed. When we arrived in London I offered the story to the Daily Mail, but was told they could not print it."

BOY, 16, KILLS BROTHER.

With Jest "Wild" Lad Pulls Trigger and Escapes.

New York, May 23.—When seated at the breakfast table with his three brothers at his home, 1220 Fortieth street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, Joseph Salsbery, 16 years old, drew a revolver from his pocket, inserted a cartridge in it and with a jest pointed it at his brother Arthur, 10 years old. Before any one could interfere the lad pulled the trigger and Arthur fell from his seat, dead, with a bullet in his brain.

CROSS FOR WEDDING WIDOW.

Kaiser Sends Decoration to Wife of Submarine's Commander.

Berlin (via Amsterdam), May 23.—Emperor William has sent a personal message of sympathy to the widow of Capt. Otto Weddigen, who lost his life when the British sank the German submarine U-23.

9,000,000 STARVE IN BANDIT WAR

Mexico's Food Supplies Converted Into Arms and Ammunition in U. S.

THIS NATION IS BLAMED

Indictment of Administration Will Result Unless Relief Measures Are Adopted.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Nine million men, women and children in Mexico are not facing but undergoing starvation at present. While these were starving, food from Mexican soil, cattle and horses from Mexican corrals, was being shipped to the United States and sold for local and European consumption. What is left still is being shipped for the same purpose.

The money thus obtained is turned over to the rifle and ammunition factories for munitions to keep aflame the bandit warfare in which less than 150,000 of a people of 15,000,000 are engaged or directly interested.

U. S. Is Held Responsible.

Trimmed down to cold facts, shorn of prejudice and exaggeration, dealing only with the humanitarian side of the Mexican problem, this represents the situation in the Southern republic. By those who know Mexico from practical living experience, the United States is held responsible for the condition. By thousands of others, the United States will be held responsible for failures to offer immediate and effective relief.

These facts are being pressed home to the administration with unusual force, and action looking to the shipment of foodstuffs to Mexico may be expected in the near future. If some such action be not taken, it may be stated authoritatively that an indictment of the administration's Mexican policy will be forthcoming from a quarter which will carry very great weight and in a manner which will insure the widest possible publicity. Only a desire to give the President every possible opportunity in view of the tense international situation resulting from the European war, restrains this source from immediate action.

One from whom the President has sought light on conditions in Mexico will more strongly two acts:

1. The immediate cutting off by embargo of all shipments of arms and ammunition to any faction in Mexico.

2. Shipments of corn and other foodstuffs to Mexico under guarantees from leaders of the various factions that their military forces will not interfere with the distribution of the food to the civilian population.

Entire Communities Fed.

The President will be told that such American or other foreign companies as still are able to work their properties in Mexico, are feeding not only their own employees, but virtually their entire communities. Up to recently, the Mexican Petroleum Company, an American concern, had spent \$15,000 on food purchased from the United States and dispensed to the starving poor of Tampico, after paying a tax of \$200 per car for importation, and a gratuity of \$1,000 to the Mexican officer who had charge of the freight cars, for every car used in transporting the food. Recently, the wealthier natives of Tampico, having at last obtained guarantees of immunity from military seizure, have imported some food for distribution.

In Mexico City, where the populace have scraped bare the bones of horses that starved to death, the situation is even more desperate. With no trains running from the agricultural districts, where no crops are growing or planted, and with communication cut between the city and Vera Cruz, no relief is in sight, and the Red Cross has found it impossible to convey safely through roving bands of "soldiers" foodstuffs to relieve the starving.

GERMAN COMPANY PRESSED.

Military Insurance Makes It Raiser Many Millions Dollars.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Berlin, May 23.—A military insurance company—the German Military Service and Life Insurance Company of Hanover—has become involved in financial difficulties owing to the war. Through deaths at the front its payments have so increased that it has had to appeal for assistance to other companies, and thirteen of these have responded to the extent of some \$3,000,000. By drawing on its reserves the company has thus been enabled to meet \$7,000,000 of its obligations, but a further sum of nearly \$5,000,000 will be needed before the end of the war.

Will Watch War Contracts.

French Deputy Presents Bill Following "Grafters' Arrests."

Paris, May 23.—Arrests for fraud in connection with French army contracts resulted today in the introduction of a bill by Deputy Henri Cornet, providing for a commission to supervise all contracts with the State.

HOSTILITIES TO OPEN TODAY; IN FIRST CLASH PATROL OF ITALIANS DEFEATS AUSTRIANS

FIGHTING FORCES OF ITALY READY FOR WAR

ARMY	Number of Men.
Field army of 12 corps and 3 divisions of cavalry	400,000
Nine yearly classes of reserves fully equipped	800,000
Reserves not equipped, but training	500,000

TOTAL 1,700,000

Each army corps of the field army consists of two divisions, except the Roman District Corps, which has three.

There are two brigades of infantry (two regiments to a brigade) and a regiment of field artillery in each division. The total war strength of a division is 14,156 men and officers, 1,399 horses and 30 guns.

The army also has 39 aeroplanes.

NAVY	Number of Men.
Dreadnoughts in commission	4
Dreadnoughts to be completed in 1915	2
Pre-dreadnoughts	8
Armored cruisers	9
Protected cruisers	16
Torpedo gunboats	10
Destroyers	46
Torpedo boats	86
Submarines	25

TOTAL NUMBER OF WARSHIPS 206

YOUTHS ADMIT FIRING HOUSES

Confess They Started Anacostia and Nineteenth Street Blazes for Civic Good.

CAR BARN BURNED IN 1909

Each of Five Boys Placed on Bond of \$500—Nineteenth Street House Was Unoccupied.

Confessions of five young boys to a passion for pyrotechnics, the incendiary under investigation being the result of a too ardent sense of civic improvement, yesterday helped police break through the mystery surrounding the firing of a house in Nineteenth street near V street southeast on March 28 last, and incidentally gave them a clue to an unsolved crime of six years' standing, which was the burning of the old Anacostia Railway car barn in Nichols avenue in 1909, with a loss of more than \$25,000.

The five boys who confessed and who are now charged with arson are Vernon B. Nokes, 17, of 215 Fifteenth street southeast; Charles R. Brown, 17, of 210 Thirteenth street southeast; Bryan C. Hardesty, 17, 626 F street southeast; William Lovejoy, 14, 247 Nichols avenue southeast; and Oscar Taylor, 18, of 1252 Pleasant street southeast.

Building Old and Unlucky.

In their confessions, the boys said they "believed there would be no harm in firing the building because it was so old and unlucky." The dwelling had been unoccupied for a long time. Police back up the boys' statement that the house was a bad sort.

HAT CREEK VALLEY SAVED.

Lassen Peak's Eruptions Do Not Alter California Creek's Course.

Redding, Cal., May 23.—Hat Creek Valley, which was threatened with destruction yesterday by the eruption of Lassen Peak, has been saved. The flood which followed the disturbance, it was learned today, changed its course for only a short distance, the main mud flow being carried out into the old lava fields.

CUPID TRAITOR; GIRL MISSING.

Chicago Police Asked to Look for New York Woman.

Chicago, May 23.—E. A. Coney, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company's New York office, has asked the police to search for his daughter, Miss Grace R. Coney, 23, a settlement worker, who, he said, disappeared May 8.

REFUSES "MURDER" ORDER.

Michigan Manufacturer's Conscience Won't Stand for War Contract.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 23.—C. R. Kolb, president of a local manufacturing concern, has refused an order from a European government for shrapnel shells. The order would have amounted to \$2,000 a day for an indefinite period.

LADY PAGET BECOMES NURSE.

Her Two Sons Lie Wounded in London Hospital.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, May 23.—Lady Paget, who was a Parson Stevens, of New York, and who is president of the American Women's War Hospital, has become a volunteer nurse in a London hospital, where her two sons lie wounded.

EDISON GIVES NEW INVENTION TO WORLD

"Telecribe," Combination of Telephone and Phonograph, Makes More Than 1,500 to Credit.

New York, May 23.—Thomas A. Edison, at 85, announces the completion and perfection of his latest invention, the telecribe, a combination of telephone and phonograph, by which telephone conversations may be perfectly recorded on a wax record though the persons conversing be 5,000 miles apart.

The new apparatus gives Edison credit for more than 1,500 inventions, or more patents than was ever issued to any other individual in all the realms of invention.

As a result of the invention of the telecribe, "canned evidence" may now be presented to a jury. A man cannot deny his own voice and his own words, recorded on a phonograph may be introduced in court. The telecribe is an electrical arrangement consisting of a sensitive telephone for convenient desk use with controlling buttons to operate a special recording machine placed nearby. It is so sensitive that it will receive the same impressions of sound as the human ear, the slightest vibration being recorded. The sounds sent both ways are recorded on a cylinder record.

After the words of the persons telephoning are impressed on the wax record if important enough the record may be preserved or it may be used 100 times if the intelligence on it is taken by a typist and the record "shaved." What is known as a "tele-script," a patented form similar to a telegram, is signed and mailed to one of the persons should he desire an exact copy of the entire conversation.

100,000 AT FIELD MASS.

Secretary Daniels Is at Solemn Service in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 23.—One hundred thousand persons attended the second annual solemn military field mass sung at the Philadelphia navy yard here today, under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union, Department of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, accompanied by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, formerly commander of the yard, attended the services, after reviewing the procession of military and civic bodies.

WANTS PRIESTS TO FIGHT.

The Pope has ordered the bishops of Austria, Germany and the Vatican, and seven seminaries and colleges, including the German and South American colleges, to be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross organization with a view to their conversion into military hospitals. Many priests who had been exempt from military service have asked to be allowed to enlist as volunteers.

CONDITION SAID TO BE GRAVE—MINISTERS TOLD BY EXPERTS OPERATION IS NECESSARY.

Athens, May 23.—The condition of King Constantine of Greece is very grave. Several eminent physicians attended a council of the ministers last night and decided that a surgical operation was absolutely necessary. Dr. Krauff, of Berlin, was urgently summoned.

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But for Interrupted Communication Between Rome and Vienna the Declaration of War would have been effective from today. Yesterday after the cabinet meeting at which the declaration was formulated, Baron Sonnino telegraphed the text of the proclamation to the Duc d'Avarna, at Vienna, with instructions to present it to the Austro-Hungarian government and to ask for his passports.

UPON LEARNING THAT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WAS INTERRUPTED AND ITS PRESENTATION WITHIN THE DAY WAS IMPOSSIBLE THE COMMUNICATION WAS HANDED TODAY TO BARON VON MACCHIO BY BARON SONNINO TOGETHER WITH THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S PASSPORTS. AS DELIVERED TO VON MACCHIO THE DOCUMENT WAS REVISED FROM ITS ORIGINAL FORM TO MAKE THE DECLARATION EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, thus postponing the beginning of hostilities twenty-four hours.

With the publication of the document there was issued simultaneously a govern- ment communique giving the text of a long message from the Italian foreign minister to all the diplomatic representa- tives of foreign countries accredited here. This message demonstrated in elaborate form the impossibility of an agree- ment between Rome and Vienna cabi- nets.

The German authorities are report- ing her sons.

CONFIDENTIAL PAGE THREE

Kaiser Expected To Issue Decree; Envoys Recalled

All Austrian and German Ships in Italian Harbors Ordered
Confiscated by King—Immense Bodies of Troops Massed
on Both Sides of Frontier—Enemy Torpedo Fleet
Cruising off Cataro—800,000 Troops of Teutonic
Forces Gathered and Ready to Strike Blow at Border
of Two Countries—3,000,000 Italians Will Be Ready
for Action Within Month, Fully Equipped and Trained,
Is Expectation of Rome.

RICH AND POOR BESIEGE WAR OFFICE EAGER TO FIGHT FOR NATIVE LAND

Rome, May 23.—Italy today declared war against Austria-Hungary. The decree which brings the eleventh nation into the war was signed by King Victor Emmanuel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Hostilities are to begin tomorrow.

Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, has been handed his passports, and will leave Rome tomorrow. The Duc d'Avarna, Italian ambassador at Vienna, has been recalled. Prince von Bulow, on ordered by the Kaiser to leave Italy immediately, as Germany has declared war on Italy.

A declaration of war by Germany against Italy is expected tomorrow.

The first clash between Italian and Austrian troops occurred at Forcellini di Montozzo soon after the declaration of hostilities had been signed. An Austrian patrol crossed the border in a pass between Pont di Legno and Pejo and was driven back by Italian Alpine chamois with slight losses.

All Austrian and German ships in Italian harbors have been ordered confiscated by a royal decree today.

Immense bodies of troops are massed on both sides of the border. It is reported here that 800,000 Austro-Germans are concentrated and ready to cross the frontier. An enemy torpedo fleet is cruising off Cataro.

Army of 3,000,000 Ready in Month.

King Victor's mobilization decree went into effect this morning, and more than 3,000,000 men, fully equipped with arms and ammunition, it is expected, will be put into the field within a month. Because of the work of preparation that has been going on for the past few weeks mobilization is going forward rapidly. The regimental depots have been crowded since early morning by reservists, who have been expecting a call to arms since Thursday. The calmness and cheerfulness of the reservists and their families completely belie the temperamental excitement which is supposed to be an Italian characteristic and affords proof of the popularity of the war spirit.

Volunteers besieged the war office all day, eager to enlist. Rich and poor are offering every class of vehicle for transportation. Thousands of citizens have placed their houses at the disposal of the Red Cross. The King has ordered all royal princes holding commissions to start immediately for the front. The Pope has authorized the clergy to offer prayers for Italian victory.

The problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican from Austria and Germany was solved today when it was officially announced in a note from the government that Austrian, German and Bavarian diplomats were authorized to remain in Rome during the war.

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